North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1850. NO. 7.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PRICE OF AN OPINION.

In a cool night in November, in the year 1825, a man enveloped in a cloak, rapped at the door of one of the most distinguishod advocates in Paris. He was quickly shown into the chamber of the learned lawyer.

'Sir,' said he, placing upon the table a large parcel of papers, 'I am rich, but the suit that has been instituted against me to-day will entirely ruin me. At my age, a fortune is not to be rebuilt; so that the loss of my suit will condemn me fore ever to the most frightful misery. I come to ask the aid of your talents. Here are my papers; as to the facts, I will, if you please expose them to you.'

The advocate listened attentively to the stranger; then opened the parcel, examined all the papers it contained, and said—'Sir, the action laid against you is founded in justice and morality. Unfortunately, in spite of the admirable perfection of our codes, law does not always accord with justice, and here the law is for you. If, therefore, you rest strictly upon the law, and avail yourself without exception of all the means in your favor: if, above all, these means are exposed with clearness and force, you will infallibly gain this suit, and nobody can afterwards dispute the fortune which you fear to lose.'

'Nobody in the world, replied the client, 'is so competant to do this business as yourself.' An opinion drawn up in this sense and signed by you, will render me invulnerable. I am bold enough to hope that you will not refuse it to me.'

The skilful advocate reflected for some moments, and taking up again the papers which he had pushed away with an abruptness peculiar to him, said that he would draw up the opinion, and that it should be finished the following day at the same hour.

The client was punctual to his appointment. The advocate presented him with the opinion, and without taking the trouble to reply to the thanks with which the other overwhelmed, said to him rudely—

'Here is the opinion; there is no judge, who, after having seen that, will condemn you! Give me 3,000 frances!'

The client was struck dumb and motionless with surprise.

'You are free to keep your money,' said the advocate, 'as I am to throw my opinion in the fire.'

So speaking, he advanced towards the chimney; but the other stopped him, and declared that he would pay the sum demanded, but that he had only the half with him.

He drew, in fact, from his pocket-book, 1500 francs in bank notes. The advocate with one hand took the notes, and with the other threw the opioion into the drawer.

'But,' said the client, 'I am going, if you please, to give you my note for the remainder.'

'I want money. Bring me 1500 more francs, or you shall not have one line.'

There was no remedy, and the 1500 francs were paid; but the client to revenge himself for being so pillaged, hastened to circulate this anecdote. It got into the papers, and for a fortnight there was a deluge of witticisms of all kinds upon the disinterestedness of the great advocate. Those who did not laugh at it, said it was deplorable that a man of such merit should be tainted with a vice so degrading as avarice. Even his friends were moved by it, and some of his friends went so far as to remonstrate with him publicly; but the only reply he gave was by shrugging his shoulders, and then, as every thing is quickly forgot at Paris, people soon ceased to talk of this.

Ten years passed. One day the court of Cessation in its red robes, was descending the place of justice, to be present at a public ceremony. All at once a female darts from the crowd, throws herself at the feet of the procureur general, seizes the end of his robe, and pressed it to her lips. The woman was looked upon as deranged, and they tried to drag her away.

'Oh leave me alone, leave me alone,' she cried. 'I recognise him—it is my preserver! Thanks to him, I have been able to bring up my large family. Thanks to him my old age is happy. Oh, you don't know me.'

'One day—I was unhappy then—I was advised to bring an action against a distant relation of my late husband, who had possessed himself of a rich heritage that ought to have come to my children. Already I had sold half my goods to begin the action, when one evening I saw a gentleman enter my house, who said to me:

'Do not go to law; reason and morality are for you, but the law is against you. Keep the little you have, and add to it these 3,000 francs, which are truly yours.' I remained speechless with surprise. When I would have spoken and thanked him he had disappeared; and the bag of money was there, upon the table, and the countenance of that generous man was engraved upon my heart, never to be erased. Well, this man—this preserver of my family—is here! Let me thank him before God and before men!"

The Court had stopped. The procureur general appeared moved, but conquering his emotion, he said:

'Take away this good woman, and take care that no harm comes to her. I don't think she is quite right in her mind.'

He was mistaken; the poor woman was not mad—only she had remembered, and M. Dupin had forgotten.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES. Three supposed fugitive slaves were brought to St. Louis on the steamer New England, a trip or two since. They were arrested in the country back of Quincy, Illinois, and at the time of their capture were making tracks for the Canadas. We learn they had been absent from their owners some time, and up to the time of the passage of the fugitive slave bill deemed themselves safe with the Mississippi alone between themselves and their owners. This is the first arrest in this section under the provisions of the late fugitive slave law.

St. Louis Intelligencer.

LAND FREE! Any American citizen settling in Oregon, previous to December 1st, 1853, obtains a grant of 160 acres of land, an additional 160 acres for his wife, if married—or in case he marries within one year after settling, the latter to inure to the wife in her own right and to descend to her children.

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,
And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
Ana Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice,

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy, as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore. J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my ***STOCK IS LARGE,*** and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, residing in Johnston County, a negro boy named *Dave*, or *Henry*. Said boy is about 22 years of age, yellow complexion, weighs about 165 pounds. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Penny's, in said County, as I bought him from that neighborhood. Said boy has a down look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

A. W. RICHARDSON.

November 9, 1850. 4—4tpd.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,
Do. St. Croix,
Candles and Soap,
Black and Imp. Tea,
Saleratus and Snuff.
Crushed Sugar,
Havana do.
Pepper and Spice,
Copperas and Ginger,
Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,
Dolls, Accordians,
Fancy Candies, Citron,
Almonds, Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Water Crackers,
Butter and Soda, do.
Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

NEW BOOK STORE,
Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery.

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

By Express.
At Harding's Cheap Clothing Store,
A Splendid Variety of
COATS, CLOAKS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HADKF'S, GLOVES, &c.
Call at No. 1, Telegraph Building.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for the passage of an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Oxford Female College or Institute, to be located in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

N. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

October 30, 1850. 839—

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to have incorporated Holly Springs Lodge of Ancient York Masons, No. 115 of Wake County.

October 2, 1850. 835—ts.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to divide the County of Surry into two Counties, and put the Court house in the centre of each.

A MAJORITY OF THE CITIZENS.

November 2, 1850. 4—5t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving names to the new County seats of Stokes and Forsythe Counties.

September 25, 1850. 834—tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to get an act to be passed to form a new County by the name of Wilson out of portions of the Counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne. MANY CITIZENS.

September 8, 1850. 834—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina, to alter and amend the act incorporating the town of Clinton, in Sampson County.

September 25, 1850. 834—5t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse river, at Watson's Falls; the State reserving the right to construct a lock in said dam.

November 6, 1850. 3—3tpd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing Legislature for an act incorporating the Ringgold Guards, of the City of Raleigh.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to make certain amendments in the Charter of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Nov. 5, 1850. 840.—3t.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the Noth Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Director for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 3—tf.

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout Pints. Jus' recieved at the Drug store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities, well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12th, 1850. 4—

Fine Fancy Cas. Pants

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, } Executive Committee.
Richard Smith, }
John Primrose, }

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,
MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considred a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE,* where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. }
Wilmington, 21st October, 1850. }

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next.

JAS. S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 19. 139—tf.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.
REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

oard per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
Fancy Soaps,
Brushes,
Extracts,
Trusses,
Leeches,
Paints and Oils,
Dye Stuffs,
Druggists Labels,
Window Glass,
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Glass Ware,
Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES,
Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va.
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Paramettas,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Laines and Cashmeres
Chameleon Turks,
Engligh, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Turlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,

Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,
Flour, Meal and Corn,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,
Iron and Nails,
Cast and German Blis. Steel Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Powder and Shot, and Lead
Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.

April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

HOUSE ADN SIGN PAINTING.
Whitlock & Hardie.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Gilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 833—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Fistles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 817—

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina.

The constitutional assemblage of the Representatives of Freemen, to enact laws, to provide for their equal and just administration, and to promote the general welfare of a people, is an act of high sovereignty; presents an occasion of the deepest interest to all classes of the People, and suggests to every Department of the Government the solemn duty of returning our sincere thanks to the Great Governor of the Universe for continuing to us, as a State, those bountiful gifts of His Providence, health, and peace, and plenty.

Since the last meeting of the General Assembly, our country has passed through a fiery ordeal of conflicting passions and sectional interests, resulting from the acquisition of vast regions of distant Territory, causing just alarm to the friends of the Union and of free government throughout the Earth. During this perilous conflict in our National Councils, and amidst the agitation of the people of some of the States around us, North Carolina has remained a silent, but not an unmoved nor listless spectator.

Ardently devoted to the perpetuity of our Union, to the Constitution "*as it is,*" and at the same time knowing and daring to maintain and defend her rights, granted or guarantied by this National Compact, no State rejoiced with more unalloyed satisfaction at the amicable settlement of this distracting controversy. The late adjustment, by Congress, of these difficulties, was a proud triumph of patriotism and compromise over fanaticism and the spirit of disunion; and exhibited to the world the possession, by our people, of that noble public virtue and devotion to country, the true test of the inestimable value they place upon the Union, and the sure harbinger of the stability of our Government.

This adjustment, and the acts by which it has been consummated, are now, however, met with violent denunciation and opposition, among some of our brethren North and South.

While at the North, disorganizers and fanatics are confederating together to nullify and obstruct the execution of the laws of the land, certain Southern politicians are zealously engaged in concocting plans and associations, which, however designed, may lead to a dismemberment of the Union. Extreme factionists and agitators, exerting for their own selfish ends, sinister influence upon the public mind, have always existed in our Government, and will so continue, while a popular form of government exists among us. Their machinations have hitherto yielded to the force of reason and enlightened patriotism.

The spirit of disunion, heretofore confined to some particular section of the country, is now, however, acquiring an expansion and strength that demand the combined counteraction of the sons of freedom and friends of the Union throughout the land. In this parricidal strife, let us take neither lot nor part. Let us hold fast the union of the States. The last to come into the holy alliance of the *old thirteen*, let us be the last to leave it. The footprints of Washington and his matchless compeers, may be followed without doubtfulness or wavering. It is union which gives us all we are or hope to be. It is the key-arch of our liberty and national greatness; and I claim the privilege of my official station, solemnly to invoke the people of North Carolina, and their Representatives, to beware how they hold communion with cabal or Convention to sap and overthrow it.

But let us not be misunderstood. Let it not be supposed that our deep and abiding devotion to the Union, is such as to render us insensible to the just appreciation of our rights, or callous to the stain of dishonor. As a southern portion of the Union, we have rights which are *ours* by the Constitution; *ours* by compromise, and by the supreme laws which govern us. *These will never be surrendered. We take our stand in the ranks of southern destiny.* We have been assured by patriotic statesmen of the North, that, in the free States, the masses of the people are sound upon the question of negro-slavery, and are opposed to disturbing the institution as it exists: That the spirit of abolitionism is confined to a body of fanatics contemptible for numbers or respectability. As they value the union of these States, let them see to it. Let these patriotic masses now rise up in their strength and put down the treason and rebellion which are expanding and rioting in their midst. We offer no menace: but let the staid and sober sense of our people and the calmness which they have ever maintained amidst abortive efforts at agitation, be to patriots every where a solemn warning, trumpet-tongued, when North Carolina does summon to the rescue, that the Union is in danger! What a spectacle! A sacred alliance, nay, more than that, a Constitutional National Union of a noble people in peril of being dissevered and broken up by gangs of runaway negroes, and their crazy allies!! How humiliating the contemplation!!!

I forbear to enter into any particular discussion of the various measures adopted as the basis of this adjustment by Congress, at its late session, to vindicate them from objections taken in different sections of the country to one or more of them. This were by no means a difficult task; but would seem scarcely appropriate to the purposes and character of an Executive State Message; and would swell this communication to an inconvenient size. I refer to the subject at all, only, because a high sense of duty seems, in the existing state of affairs, to require it at my hands; and having thus briefly done it, I submit the subject to your calm, dispassionate and patriotic consideration, with the expression of my deliberate opinion, that our highest interest and true duty, require of us a willing and hearty support of the *adjustment, as it is, in all its parts*; yielding, for the sake of the Union and of the Constitution, such objections as we may have to particular measures, while we insist upon the faithful execution of such as may be most acceptable and necessary to us, from those parts of the Union which may conceive them to be objectionable. Thus will North Carolina set a noble example worthy of her spirit of patriotic moderation; an example of that true principle of mutual deference of the various parts of the Union, towards the interests, wishes and views of the others, in which our National Government originated, and by which it must be maintained, if maintained at all. Let us then support, for the sake of the Union, the whole adjustment; and while we demand this of others, show that we understand, and mean to fulfil, that duty ourselves.

Since your last adjournment, too, our country has passed through another eventful scene, witnessed no where else, and justly awakening the astonishment of the nations of the Old World.

OUR PRESIDENT HAS DIED!

Without tumult or public commotion, a successor takes his place; clothes himself with the panoply of Executive authority; assumes the control of the Army and the Navy, and the still mightier engine of political power, Executive patronage; while no voice, among twenty millions of freemen, breathes even the whisper of dissent! Although his successor had been designated amidst fierce and ardent opposition, yet a majority at the ballot box had so decreed it; and the supremacy of that arbitrament is acknowledged and acquiesced in by all sections and by all parties.

Many subjects of paramount importance to the State, will claim your attention during the present session.

The duties of the Executive of North Carolina have, by cumulative acts of the General Assembly, become so multifarious and heterogeneous, that any reference to them, must, of necessity, be succinct and desultory. In giving, through you, to the people of the State, an account of the manner in which they have been discharged, I shall, at the same time, take a rapid review of the general condition of our State affairs; and shall, with the utmost candor and becoming respect, make such suggestions as in my judgment shall be worthy the calm consideration of the Legislative department of our Government.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It is not to be denied that a large, respectable and intelligent portion of the State are strongly inclined to alter the Constitution.

When this topic was started a short while ago, the desire of a change in the Government went no further than a single alteration of the Constitution, to wit, to enlarge the personal right of suffrage, so as to allow all white freemen of the State to vote for Senators, with or without freeholds.

I need not inform you how much and how rapidly this demand for reform has enlarged. It already embraces a change in the basis of representation in the General Assembly; a change in the mode of electing the State officers; and an entire revolution of our Judiciary system, and of the principles upon which it has stood from the beginning of free government in North Carolina.

Whether a majority of the people are discontented with the Constitution *as it is*, and therefore really desire to alter it in any or all of those important respects, I cannot undertake to say; though that is the question which, in my judgment, ought to be settled and ascertained antecedent to any *Legislative enactments* for altering the organic law of the State. A certain mode of determining the point would be to pass a law at once to take the sense of the voters upon the question of *Change or no change*. You will then know what public opinion is; but until something of that kind shall have been done, any action that is intended to be based upon the popular will must rest upon conjecture. This act may be passed by a majority of the Assembly. If the result of the popular vote should show either indifference or hostility to the change, none ought to be attempted by the General Assembly. If, on the other hand, it should exhibit a very decided popular feeling in favor of the alterations, or any of them, the moral effect of this popular vote might suffice to procure from our Legislature the requisite constitutional sanction to any desirable reform. You are better able than I am to foresee whether the large majorities of three-fifths of this Assembly, and two thirds of another are likely to concur in propositions of the kind without a previous vote of the people. No one, I presume, is anxious to force upon the people an alteration of their Constitution, without some convincing proof of their desire for it. Every intelligent mind must perceive that it is the interest of the State and a duty of patriotism to have the question settled and put to rest one way or the other. Until it shall be done, there will be political agitation and sectional discord. These will bring forth a multiplication of new propositions for altering the Constitution, and the people of North Carolina may be thrown into that perilous situation wherein the "desire of change pretendeth the reformation," instead of that safe condition, wherein "reformation only draweth on a change."

It may be, however, that a constitutional majority of three-fifths of the Assembly, coming as you do directly from among your constituents, know already the will of a majority of the people upon this subject. If public opinion be decidedly favorable to immediate action, and you feel convinced, without any previous vote of the people, that this demand for altering the Constitution is the demand of a majority of the people, then, of course, the necessity for an act to take the sense of the people will be superseded; and it is believed you ought to act directly and at once upon the question, *but according to the Constitution.*

The Constitution has clothed you with power to respond to a known demand of the people for constitutional reform, either by calling a Convention of the people at once, or by enacting specific amendments, and submitting them, first, to the review and decision of your immediate successors in 1852, and after that, to the voters of the State, at the polls in 1853.

There are several interesting questions which will present themselves to your consideration, upon this view of the subject. I shall refer to them briefly, not with any design to forestall the judgment of others, nor for the mere purpose of putting forward in advance of your action my interpretation of the Constitution; but because your action will probably form a precedent in the future course of the State; and the consequences of a mistake might be very injurious to the Republic. Therefore, I would desire to have nothing done without careful investigation, and calm deliberation. This is all I aim at.

The Constitution 1835, we know, was framed and adopted upon principles of compromise. It was intended to adjust, upon equitable grounds, a sectional dispute and conflicting political opinions, which had distracted our State Councils for many years; and good faith requires an honest adherence to its true meaning, until it shall have been repealed or altered by the sovereign authority of the State, according *to the compromise* in our amended Constitution.

Now, if it should be the pleasure of this Assembly, three-fifths of all the members concurring, to call a convention of the people, a slight examination of the 1st section of the 4th Article of the Amendments will be sufficient to raise this question: Can the General Assembly impose any limits or restrictions upon a Convention called by them, under this Article? Is the power to call a Convention by the General Assembly confined to the single office of calling it, or, can the same Legislature limit and confine the powers of the Convention in the Act for calling it? As there are conflicting opinions upon this question out of the Assembly, it is probable they will exist in it. I do not think that this article necessarily excludes the right of calling a limited Convention by the concurrence of two-thirds of the General Assembly, provided the act for calling the Convention contains a limitation upon its powers with proper sanctions and *the same shall be ratified by the People*, by a vote to be taken before their delegates shall be chosen, under the sanctions of a law enacted for the purpose. In such case, it seems to me, that the limit prescribed by the act would be imposed, not by the General Assembly, but by the constitutional sovereign authority of the State. Otherwise it cannot be doubted that a Convention called by the General Assembly (two-thirds concurring) would be clothed with *unlimited discretion* over the Constitution. The General Assembly has power to call a Convention into being, but *no power of themselves to prescribe a limit to its authority*. I hazard little in saying that the people of North Carolina have not hitherto exhibited a strong desire for such an experiment as this upon their Government; and, therefore, it behooves their Representatives to look well to the mode they adopt for introducing reforms into the Constitution.

If it should be the pleasure of this Assembly to avoid the instrumentality of a Convention altogether, you can, of yourselves, initiate an alteration of the Constitution, in virtue of the second section of 4th article of amendments to the Constitution of 1835. To effect a reform by this mode of proceeding, it will be requisite that the alteration proposed, shall be sanctioned by a majority of three fifths of all the members of your body:—that the same shall be sanctioned by two thirds of the members of the Assembly of 1852: and afterwards confirmed by a majority of the people voting at the polls. Confessedly our Constitution has thus been hedged in against harty or frequent changes, and there will be no little difficulty in procuring an alteration of it. Ought not this consideration to operate powerfully upon the minds of those who *sincerely desire* "free suffrage," to prevent, if they can, its association with other propositions for amendments? Would it be either wise or proper to unite into one bill several and distinct propositions? If more than one, how many separate questions of the kind will you combine? The precedent to be set now, will probably determine the future practice, and may it not be asked, whether it will be fair dealing to combine two or more propositions into one act, and so compel the people to vote against what they desire, or else to vote for what they do not approve? It is, therefore, commended to your serious consideration, whether each alteration of the Constitution, when proposed, ought not to be presented by itself—uncoupled with an associate to do it harm, or an ally to help it through. It has been intimated by enlightened men of our State, that according to the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, the power of the General Assembly to adopt a specific amendment, is confined to the case of a *single amendment*, and that it would be a violation of the 2nd section of the 4th article, for the Assembly to pass an act embracing in it more than *one* alteration of the Constitution. If this be so, the duty of acting upon each proposed alteration separately, and of enabling your successors, and, afterwards, the people, to do the same, is imperative.

The opinions which I have thus hinted at, upon this important subject, might be enforced and illustrated by many considerations which I have not introduced into this communication. I content myself with what has been said, believing as I do, that the Executive of North Carolina is properly excluded by the Constitution from the duty of taking part in altering the Organic Law. What has been said is barely intended to awaken your vigilance and to arrest public attention to the *manner*, rather than to discuss the *matter* of Constitutional reform. In my opinion, the manner of dealing with this subject is vastly important, and will prove to be much more than a question of mere form.

In connexion with this subject, let me be indulged in a suggestion relating to the constitutional period for the installation of the Governor.

The Governor of the State is elected by the People biennially in August; but he does not go into Office before the 1st of January succeeding. If the General Assembly met on the 1st of January, there would be nothing objectionable in this. But that body, chosen by the Peeple *at the same time they elect the Governor, meet in November*, and have nearly completed their session before the Governor comes into office. Moreover the Governor goes out of office on the 1st day of January, but his successor is elected in August preceding, and therefore the Executive of North Carolina is never called upon to express his opinions or to communicate the policy of his administration, until he has been either *re-elected* or *superseded* by the choice of a competitor. This is not right, and it ought to be rectified. Whenever a Governor shall be willing to conceal his policy and avoid the just responsibility of his station, he may be thus enabled to do so. This is unjust to the people. When he shall be ready and willing to develop his plans of administration, there is but little opportunity afforded for it under the existing state of things; and if he shall be a candidate for re-election, his enemies and traducers can pervert and misrepresent him to his constituents, without his being allowed a legitimate occasion to expose falsehood by a reference to his declared and published opinions. That is not just to the chief Executive of the State. Besides, there is a plain obsurdity in this; that where the people change both their Executive and their Representatives at the same election in August, the one does not go into office until the others have nearly closed their session; and the two never *consult together*, for the interest of the State. Contrary to the theory of our government, the Governor, whose first election might have been intended to ensure the commendation of an important measure of State policy, has no fair opportunity to enforce it upon the Legislature, and his term of office *may expire without his slightest participation in the matter*. This might be remedied by an act altering the time prescribed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly. It is respectfully submitted to your consideration, as a topic worthy of your notice. It is a political evil that ought to be corrected in some way.

REORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

A thorough reform and re-organization of the several state departments is a subject that can be no longer postponed without detriment to the public service.

The office of the Secretary of State is a mere land office. Almost the sole duty of its head is to issue grants and to certify copies, except the occasional employments of making contracts for printing and distributing the laws, and for the purchase of stationery and firewood. In other States, he is made, what is greatly needed here, the head of a Bureau of Statistics, and is required to collect from all parts of the State information upon various subjects essential to wise and wholesome legislation.

The Public Treasurer, instead of being the keeper of the public money, to receive and to pay it out on vouchers first audited and allowed, is left to assume the responsibility of determining the validity of all claims on the Treasury which may be presented—while the office of Comptroller of public accounts, instead of being what its name imports, the office, where claims upon the State are audited and allowed, and so certified to the Treasurer, is simply a depository for the Treasurer's vouchers and for a copy of his books.

It must be obvious to every one that a remodelling and reform is necessary in these departments. And I can make the suggestion with the greater freedom and without just impeachment of motive, as my official intercourse with the incumbents, has been in all instances of the most kind and unreserved character, and is now soon to terminate.

FINANCE AND STATE DEBTS.

Invested as you are with the preservation of the faith and honor of the State, it will be your first duty to examine carefully her financial condition. To learn her liabilities and her means, and to make promptly and boldly such provision, as, while it may develop and increase her resources and afford aid and succor to the various industrial pursuits of her citizens, will at the same time establish her on a sure foundation to meet without let or hindrance the payment of her debts and the maintenance of her credit.

The reports of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller will in due time, be laid before you, giving in detail the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury for the two preceding fiscal years. By these it will be seen that the receipts, under the amended revenue laws for the year just closed, exclusive of the trust funds belonging to the Board of Literature and Lunatic Asylum and the sums raised by loans, amount to about $135,000; and showing an increase over the average annual amount received under the old system, of about $52,000. The ordinary expenses of the State, may with sufficient precision for the present purpose, be stated to average $75,000 per annum; and thus the present revenue basis may be estimated to produce an annual excess of receipts over the ordinary necessary disbursements, to be applied annually to the extinguishment of the State's debts, and liabilities, of $60,000.

The present indebtedness and liabilities of the State may be stated to be,

1.	By a guaranty of Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; the interest of which is payable semi-annually, and the principal after 1st January, 1860.	$500,000
2.	Do. Do. interest payable semi-annually, and principal, by instalments of $30,000, on 1st January, 1851, 1852, 1853, and the residue 1st January, 1854,	106,500
3.	Balance due the Literary Fund for that amount, used by the Public Treasurer from time to time; interest payable annually, principal at the pleasure of the Government,	118,192
4.	Bonds of the Public Treasurer, given to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, for like amount transferred to the Public Treasury; interest payable annually, principal at the pleasure of the Government,	40,360
5.	State Bonds, issued by Public Treasurer to pay the Banks, &c., by resolution of the last Assembly; interest payable semi-annually, principal after 10 years,	200,000
6.	By endorsement of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bonds by an act of 1848—interest payable semi-annually, principal by instalments of $50,000 on 1st January, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863,	250,000
7.	Stock in Fayetteville and Western Plank Road; interest payable semi-annually, principal after 20 years,	120,000
8.	Stock in Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company; interest semi-annually, principal to be provided for,	80,000
9.	For amount appropriated by act of 1848 for improving Neuse and Tar Rivers; interest payable semi-annually, principal to be provided for,	65,000
10.	For Stock in the "North Carolina Rail Road" by act of 1848; one fourth of which is to be paid when the work shall be commenced, and the remaining three fourths in equal instalments, at intervals of six months thereafter; interest payable semi-annually, principal after thirty years,	2,000,000
11.	For money borrowed from Bank of Cape Fear,	40,000

Thus it appears that the liabilities of the State, already existing or *authorized*, amount, in principal money, to $3,520,052. And there will be required to pay the interest on this sum, with one instalment of principal before stated for the year 1851, the sum of $149,000. And in like manner for the year 1852, $207,000. In this calculation of interest, the State's liability on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road bonds is not included; for as that company have heretofore paid promptly the interest on their bonds, their improved condition is a safe guaranty that they will continue to do so. This calculation is predicated upon the assumption, that the State will be called upon for the first instalment of her stock-subscription to the "North Carolina Rail Road" in the beginning of the ensuing year, and for other installments at intervals of six months, as allowed by the charter.—And upon the further assumption, also, that the residue of the State's subscription for stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and the appropriations for Neuse and Tar Rivers, will be called for at an early day.

But we have seen that the surplus in the Treasury, after the payment of the regular demands, will be $60,000; while the increased demand upon it for the year 1851, will be $149,000; and for the year 1852, $207,000; and, of course, that the State will require for the year 1851 over and above the whole amount that may be raised by the present revenue basis, the sum of $89,000; and for 1852, the sum of $147,000.

Or, it may be stated thus:

Amount required to pay State's liabilities and interest for 1851,	$149,000
Add ordinary expenses for 1851	75,000
	$224,000
Deduct probable receipts at the Treasury according to present revenue laws for 1851,	$135,000
Deficit to be provided for 1851,	$89,000
In like manner it may be shown that the deficit for 1852 will be	$147,000

These results will be changed, to some extent, in favor of the Treasury balances, by the coming in of the deferred taxes imposed on sundry articles in the 7th section of the revenue act of the last session.

But no provision has yet been made for raising the money for the payment of the residue of the State's stock subscription to the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company, of $60,000, and this amount must be added to the wants of the Treasury.

To meet these demands, which can now be neither avoided or postponed without public dishonor, provision must be made by the General Assembly now in session. In addition to this requisition for interest, prompt steps should be taken for the establishing of a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of the State's debt, to avoid the insupportable pressure upon the people, if it be postponed till the principal shall fall due. The most urgent inquiry, however, at present, is, how are the semi-annual instalments of interest to be met? By creating new loans and borrowing money—thus increasing the debt by compounding principal and interest every six months? If the demand upon the Treasury were fortuitous and not likely to be repeated, such a plan might, with some, be allowable.—But here is a sum which must be raised for many consecutive years, and until some return shall be yielded from the profits of our public works. It is too plain for comment, that the temporizing policy of borrowing money to pay interest will be disastrous to the State, will impair her credit, and may reduce her sooner or later, to the ignominious and dishonest condition of repudiation.

An absorbing crisis has arrived in the financial affairs of the State, which requires the energetic exercise of all the caution, wisdom and patriotism of the Representatives of the people.

I have felt it to be my indispensable duty to lay this important subject thus plainly before you. On you, and you alone, rest the task and responsibility of providing the ways and means for paying the debts, sustaining the faith and credit of the State, and for preserving untarnished her character for plain dealing and honesty.

(Concluded in our next.)

For the North Carolina Standard.

MESSRS. VENABLE AND MILLER.

MR. HOLDEN: As I have no doubt the Whig papers of your City will teem with their usual sound of bombastic praise of the immortal achievements of their *imported orator* in the discussion on last Tuesday, which took place in Oxford, I have thought it best to give you a sketch of the proceedings of the day. Our talented and faithful Representative, the Hon. A. W. Venable, addressed his constituents on Tuesday evening in vindication of his course in the last Congress, in a speech characterised by more than his usual ability. He stated that the issues involved in the questions arising during the last session, were of the most important character to the South; that the course he had pursued he felt perfectly satisfied was the one best calculated to protect the rights of his constituents. He vindicated his course most ably. He clearly demonstrated that by the admission of California all the irregularities of the formation of that government, which were disorganizing and revolutionary, were ratified by Congress—approved; that according to Mr. Clay's report, "California was legally and constitutionally a Territory." Of course the adoption of her Constitution and admitting her as a State, was virtually passing the Wilmot Proviso with all its most agravated consequences, and an appropriation of the whole of the Pacific coast to Freesoil; that the dismemberment of Texas was both wrong in principle and against the spirit of the Constitution. The provision which recognized the right of Congress to divide a State with the consent of the Legislature thereof, clearly referred to the application by a State, and not to a bid and a bribe by Congress. He said that it was a surrender of slave territory to Freesoil purposes, and a debt fixed upon the South to pay for the plunder of her own citizens. He shewed from the records, that territorial Governments came under the vote of Congress rejecting Mr. Seddon's amendment that our property should be protected from the action of the territorial Legislature, and argued from this the settled determination of the North to give the South no right in the lands of the General Government.

He opposed the Bill abolishing the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, because Congress had no right to interfere in any way with the subject of Slavery, and because the bill was so framed as to assert the right of Congress to emancipate a slave for a violation of mere *Police Regulations.* He shewed that the District bill was the very resolution of Mr. Gott of Ohio, which was passed and had so agitated the country, and that it was a melancholy fact that it was now passed, acquiesced in, and were approved by many Southern members as one of the measures of compromise. He stated that he was in favor of and voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, which was the only act of justice the South had received—showed that that was not a compromise, but framed in the express words of the Constitution; and that this law was even now in process of nullification at the North, and he believed would be nullified or repealed. He stated he was for compromise, but that compromise involved concessions on both sides and constitutional concessions. The South had given up all and had only received what no man could question her right to as an independent measure. He said it was a melancholy truth that we were living under a free-soil government, and that the Chairman of the Committee of 13 was himself an avowed freesoiler. He vindicated his votes on the compromise bill, and showed that they were in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature and the resolutions of the Convention that nominated Col. Reid as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and that they accorded with his express declarations during the canvass of 1849. He declared that he made no appeals to party, but that he addressed his constituents as Southern men, and would scorn to appeal to other considerations. He declared his attachment to the Union under the Constitution and according to the Constitution, and no other. Mr. Venable concluded his Speech by earnest appeals to his constituents to be united on this subject—to forget party ties, and go hand in hand on this most important question; and pledged himself to stand by the rights of his constituents as long as he was their Representative.

Mr. Miller, of Raleigh, being called on by some of his Whig friends to reply, came forward with a good deal of *apparent* modesty, and remarked it might be regarded as an encroachment or interference on his part; but that being called upon by the citizens, and though taken by surprise, he would hearken unto the call and address them. He drew out a large file of documents, all properly arranged, as conclusive evidence of his *surprise*, which some supposed to be the last Will and Testament of the "*Raleigh Clique,*" or the notes of a funeral dirge to be sung over the fallen fortunes of the Whig party in North Carolina. He opened his Speech by denunciation of factionists and disorganizers, and piled up the agony of praise on Henry Clay, and spoke of his glorious character—of his great patriotism and undying reputation, &c. He then spent a long time in praises of the Union. Having let off the introduction of his speech, he proceeded to a labored defence of the Compromise Bill, and the different measures which passed Congress. He attempted to show that the admission of California was not so very objectionable after all. He spoke of the bill abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia as not of much moment—said that the subject had been favored by some southern men. He argued strenuously in favor of the Texas boundary bill; that it was just, proper, and right. He said that he would not have voted for the bill abolishing the slave trade in the District, but considered it of small importance. He was in favor of the fugitive slave bill, and if it was resisted by the northern States or repealed, *then he was for resistance.* He replied to the charge of Mr. Venable that this was a free-soil government, and asked if Wm. A. Graham was a free-soiler, and the other southern men in the Cabinet? but admitted that Corwin and Hall had rather a leaning that way.

He charged Mr. Venable with dodging the question in the Utah vote, and said he was found voting with Giddings and other Free-soilers on other measures. He stated that he was for the Union and for staying in the Union and preserving it by force of arms against all factionists, disorganizers and agitators. He closed by again heaping up the agony on the Union and giving us a part of his funeral oration on the death of General Taylor, which I suppose he thought, living as we do in the backwoods, we had not yet read, and was too good to be lost. Mr. Miller, as usual, spoke for a long time.

Mr. Venable rose to reply; and said that he had supposed out of the many political aspirants among his political opponents in his District for the slippers which they hoped would soon be vacant, and considering the great display of talent among them, that one of those would have replied to him; but that they had imported a debater to take up the contest. He said he was glad Mr. Miller had consented to reply; that he was ashamed of nothing that he had done as the Representative of his district; that he feared no investigation of his course. He said Mr. Miller had made a great matter of his charging Wm. A. Graham with being a free-soiler. He denied that he had made such a charge. He had not charged Messrs. Graham, Conrad, Stewart and Crittenden with any such thing. He had the highest regard for those gentlemen, but that the President, Mr. Webster, Mr Corwin and Hall, were openly and avowedly free-soilers. Mr. Fillmore's letter to Mills, which had never been retracted, disclosed that he was for the abolition of the slave trade between the States, and of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Webster had voted for the Proviso until he abandoned it for the Mexican Proviso, and had declared in his place in the Senate that no more Slave States or territory should be admitted; and Corwin and Hall were both free-soilers, which Mr. Miller did not deny. He said that he agreed with the gentleman that the Union was of great value; that he too loved the Union under the Constitution, with laws administered according to the constitution; that he was the last man by any act of his to dissolve this Union; that the breaking of this Union, if it was ever broken, would lay at the doors of those who committed aggression and withheld justice; and those who either approved or defended such a course. He said Mr. Miller had spoken of agitation, factionists and disunionists. He asked who they were? Was he meant? if so, what act of his justified such insinuations? Had he ever asked more than the South had a right to? He defied any to say that he had. If refusing to vote for the admission of California made him a disunionist, he was one. If refusing to vote for the Texas boundary bill, by which 66,000,000 of acres of slave territory was made free soil, made him so, he was one. If refusing to vote for the Bill abolishing the slave trade in the District, made him so, he was one. If voting for the fugitive slave bill made him so, he was one. He said he had yet to learn that asking only the Constitutional rights of his constituents was either factious or disorganizing; that they were the Disunionists who apologised for the North, and had aided her in her attempts upon Southern rights until they had weakened her, and now sought to make her kiss the rod that smites her. He said that the gentleman had spoken of his voting with Giddings on the Texas Bill, and spoke of their community of feeling. He would reply that he voted with him on that measure, it was true, but that Mr. Miller, according to his own showing, would have voted with him on most of the others, for he defended them. He explained the Utah vote, and said he had paired off with a member opposed to it, and went to see a sick friend; but that Mr. Miller, while looking up his absences, had failed to note those of his own friends. He asked where were Messrs. Badger and Mangum when the California bill was passed, and where was Mr. Clay, whom he had so praised, when the fugitive slave bill was passed. He said he concurred with the gentleman that Mr. Clay was a great man; that he differed politically with him, but his relations with him were of the kindest sort. Mr. Clay declared himself an Emancipationist in 1799, and in his late letter to the people of Kentucky, when about to adopt a Constitution. He wrote a letter last fall to a meeting in Cleaveland, at which Seward and John Van Buren figured, that he would never favor the admission of slave territory into the Union of the territory acquired from Mexico, either by positive interference or legislative power. He said while advocating his report, that he would vote for no amendment of his scheme which looked to the extension of slavery. He said Mr. Miller had taunted him with not giving a territorial government to California and New Mexico in the last Congress, and that he must have known that he (Mr. V.) labored earnestly to do so, and advocated Walker's amendment, which would have passed, but for the intervention of Mr. Webster's amendment, which re-enacted the Mexican laws.

He said he was glad the gentleman was determined to resist if the fugitive slave bill was repealed or nullified; that his faith seemed fixed on this, and he had a firm reliance that it would be executed. Mr. Venable said that he feared Mr. Miller would be in the condition of the woman whose horse ran away with her vehicle, who said she had a firm reliance in Providence, "*clear until the breeching broke and then she gin out.*" Mr. V. said he hoped the law would be executed, but he believed and feared it would not; that the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania showed it; that he hoped the President would enforce the law, and gave him no particular credit for it, for that the ink was scarcely dry upon the bill he had signed, and *his oath* required him to execute it. He replied to Mr. Miller's remark that he was for maintaining the Union by force, and said it it was impossible; that the Union was a sentiment—no blood can cement it but that of a foreign foe; that the first contest of blood in civil strife dissolved its binding force; that neither fraud or force could perpetuate it. As well might the husband expect to maintain the sacred character of married life, who chained his wife to the bedpost and scourged her with the lash. He said he had done his duty, and that he did not fear to meet his constituents. He was perfectly willing to submit the question to them, and abide their decision.

ANTI-YANKEE.

A WORD IN SEASON. The Legislature of North Carolina meets on Monday next. The democratic party have a large majority. We hope they will use it. Every office holder in Raleigh, we believe, is a whig. The people of the State have turned the tables upon that party—let their representatives follow up the example. The people have done *their duty*, now let their representatives do theirs. Gov. Manly has received notice to quit. Let a similar notice be served by the Legislature upon every whig officer under him. The Governor should have company up Salt River. He is a man of convivial feeling, and it would be unfair to row him up that long river alone. Let every sucker of them go with him.

The whig administration at Washington have declared, and *practised* too, proscription to the hilt. Nothing short of the *same sauce* to North Carolina whiggery will satisfy us. Let us not be told that this one has been here so long *it is a pity* to turn him out; or that this one is so good an officer that he cannot be replaced. We tell those representatives if they do not satisfy the expectations of the people of North Carolina by making a thorough and entire change in the officeholders of Raleigh, they will have some trouble to justify themselves before the people.

Let them also take care and put in men who are firm and reliable as politicians, and honest and capable as men. Let no man's services as a politician give him the least title or claim to office, unless he comes up in all other respects to the Jeffersonian standard, "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution."

The Congressional Districts.

We would further call the attention of the democratic members of the Legislature to the fact that it is incumbent upon them to put back the Congressional Districts to the same arrangement that was made after the last census. It so happened that at the regular time of districting the State, the democrotic party were in a majority in the Legislature, and they arranged the districts as they thought proper. The whigs, a few years after, took the liberty, *against law*, and for party purposes, to alter that arrangement. We say it is now incumbent upon the democratic party—they owe it to themselves, and to the people whom they represent, to put back the districts to the arrangement first made after the apportionment.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

A party of thirteen Fugitive Slaves passed through Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, last Friday en route to Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who, after engaging the assistance of a constable, followed on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilkesbarre; owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that they were horse thieves, but on learning otherwise, he refused to render any further co-operation.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The Edenton Bulletin "learns that a meeting of the farmers of Chowan county is in contemplation, the object and purpose of which is to adopt resolutions binding the several parties not to purchase any articles which may have been brought here from any place North of Baltimore."

THE WEATHER, THE CROPS, &c.

Extract of a letter dated

"RAYMOND, Miss., Oct. 29, 1850.

"On the night of the 25th, we had a killing frost, with ice, and frost every night since. The cotton crop is cut off considerably, there being an unusual quantity of green bolls."

COTTON PICKING. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., at Cotton Grove, the plantation of Mr. Benjamin Lawler, in this county, 25 hands from 55 years down to 8 years of age, picked 6273 pounds of cotton. Of this eight of the hands picked 2500 lbs.—two of them under 16 years of age picked 700 lbs. This would be considered good picking in the Southern counties. It is certainly first rate for North Alabama.

Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat, 24th.

Several planters of the parish of Terrebonne have commenced rolling. The yield, we understand, is very good. Lack of water is complained of by nearly all the planters in this parish; and several have stopped rolling for the purpose of digging wells, and waiting for a supply. *Thibodaux Minerva, 26th.*

We were visited with a white frost on Sunday morning last. The weather during Thursday night underwent a very sensible change. During the whole of yesterday, the wind continued to blow almost a gale from the North, rendering overcoats and cloaks quite comfortable. *Ib.*

The extremely dry weather has injured the cane very much, and the rain on Thursday will be of but little benefit. Many of our planters have commenced grinding, and the sugar made is of a very fine quality. *St. Francisville Chronicle, 26th ult.*

The late heavy frosts in this vicinity have, we are informed by planters from the country, created serious apprehensions for the safety of the cane crop. The leaves have been killed, thus depriving the body of a great protection, and rendering it more liable to injury. The continuance of cold weather, or the appearance of another heavy frost, would, we are assured, do immense injury, if not ruin the entire crop. A large majority of the planters have not commenced taking off their crop.

Baton Rouge Advocate, 31st.

The weather for the last few weeks has been quite unfavorable for both the cotton and sugar crops. It has been excessively hot and dry, which every one knows, who understands farming, is bad on either cotton, sugar, corn, or any thing else of the kind. Notwithstanding all this there will be a tolerably fair crop of cotton and sugar raised in this and the adjoining parishes. The boll and army worm, as far as we have heard, have done but little if any injury to the cotton crop. The cane is small, though very sweet, and will yield nearly as much as it would with plenty of rain, etc. The cotton planters have been picking for some time, and have shipped considerable. Several of the sugar planters have commenced grinding within the last week or two. There has been some little sugar and molasses sent here to be shipped. *Red River Republican, 26th.*

The extreme drought that has prevailed so long has been very prejudicial to the crops throughout this whole section of country, but more especially on the uplands. A respectable planter told us a few days since that there had been but one slight rain on his plantation since the 4th of July. Cisterns are every where dry, gardens destroyed, and the potatoes are very small and scarce.

Natchitoches Chronicle, 36th.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON. We received the following letter yesterday from a gentleman who signs himself "A Subscriber." If the discovery he speaks of should turn out to be genuine, it will be of more importance to the Iron manufactures of Pennsylvania than a thousand Protective Tariffs:

PHILLIPSBURG, Sept. 14, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—On a recent visit to Clarion, I was informed that a young man by the name of Adams, the Assistant Manager of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, had made a valuable discovery in the manufacture of rail road and merchant bars from coke metal. Being prejudiced on account of the vast amount of sulphur and other foreign substances in the raw material, I had my doubts and thought it would prove a failure; so I concluded to call at the works on my return and see for myself. After I arrived at the works, I was shown three tons of rails, eighteen in number and twenty-one feet long, made as an experiment to prove to the Company's Agent the quality of iron used.

In regard to appearance, I should think they could not be excelled. I inquired if they were as durable as they looked. I then was shown a rail that had been put to the severest test, by putting it while hot, into cold water; after which they tried to break it with a sledge hammer weighing 80 pounds. Forty blows were given by six men alternately, and they could not even crack it. By the old method the rails were made with charcoal pig, and would crack very much and break with one or two blows. By Adams' process iron can be made from eight to ten dollars per ton lower, and of a superior quality. The specimens we were shown were of a bright, scaly fibre. The Company's "coke metal," I learned, costs from nine to eleven dollars per ton.

With Adams' process, I am told, the company will be able to compete with a foreign market, and make a much superior article. Their charcoal iron costs from eighteen to twenty-two dollars per ton. The difference in the price of the coke and charcoal metal is a considerable item alone. It had caused quite an excitement among the workmen, for they were under the impression that the works would have to suspend on account of the low price of iron, if it had not been for the discovery made by Adams.

Pittsburg Morning Post.

UNEXPECTED CHANGE. Mrs. Mary Dickson, the old and estimable postmistress of this city, has been displaced from the position she held so long, and so much to the satisfaction of the moderate of all parties, to make room for George W. Hamersly, editor of the Union and Tribune.

She whom Jackson appointed, and whom both Harrison and Taylor refused to remove, is now, in her old age, and without a single allegation against her official propriety of conduct, ruthlessly displaced, to make room for a hungry office-seeker, in the teeth of the thousand times repeated assertion that removals would only be made on account of official misconduct or unfitness. Well, well—let them use their power to the utmost—a day of reckoning is coming.

In cases of men who are democrats holding office we should not complain of their removal if the party in power had had the manliness to announce the principle of rotation before the election. But that an old woman, in direct contradiction of their own avowed principles, should be turned out, merely because she happens to be the *widow* of a democrat, is mean as well as base. *Pennsylvania Lancasterian.*

An article made up of vulgarity, ignorance and falsehood, appears in the last number of the Raleigh Register, in relation to the discussion which took place here between Messrs. Clingman and Baxter. It is unlike any thing except its illustrious predecessor. If the author will affix his name to them, we will give them one month's insertion, gratis. Will he dare to do it? We predict he will not. As reckless and bigoted as he is, he will not dare to avow the authorship of these letters! It would sink him so low that the hand of resurrection could never reach him. This he well knows, and therefore fights over a name he has no right to assume. When his manners have improved we may notice him again, but not till then. *Ashville News.*

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, took place yesterday in the Masonic Hall, in this town. A very large number of Stockholders were present: in fact, we believe that the meeting was the fullest which has been held for many years, and a better spirit seemed to prevail. The meeting was organized by calling L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. Griswold and Fleming, Secretaries. The annual report was submitted, and ordered to be printed. A report was also presented by the Examining Committee, and made the order of the day for to-day at 10 A. M.

Wilmington Journal 15th inst.

SOUTH CAROLINA BROGANS. We have at our office a pair of Brogans from the manufactory of Dr. Witsell, of Walterboro'. They are pronounced by competent judges to be equal in workmanship and superior in material to the Northern articles, while they are sold at the same prices. The leather is also manufactured by Dr. Witsell, and all his workmen are slaves. With such evidence of our ability to compete with the North, both in quality and price, we do not see why the two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars annually contributed by our State to the Abolition Shoemakers of Massachusetts, may not be retained within our own limits. *Chas. Mercury.*

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1850.

The Hon. William B. Shepard, the Senator from Perquimans and Pasquotank—John H. Haughton, Esq., the Senator from Chatham—and John Barnard, Esq., the Senator from Currituck and Camden, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The Senate agreed to a proposition from the House to proceed to the election of an Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Bower nominated Mr. R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland; and Mr. Speight nominated Maj. James J. Thomas, of Franklin. Mr. Graham, of Rowan, was also nominated.

Mr. Bower, from the Committee appointed to superintend the voting, reported that there was no election.

The Senate—the House concurring—voted again for Engrossing Clerk, the same gentlemen being in nomination. No election. [See joint vote of the two Houses in the Commons proceedings.]

Mr. Bynum moved a message be sent to the Commons, proposing to vote again forthwith for Engrossing Clerk; and he added to the nomination Mr. Augustus W. Burton, of Cleaveland.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare and report rules for the government of the Senate. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Cameron, Joyner, Courts, Bower and Bynum.

Mr. Cameron, from this Committee, submitted a Report, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Lane moved—the Houses concurring—to raise a Joint Committee on Rules of three on the part of each House. Messrs. Lane, Joyner and Bower were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Senate voted again for Engrossing Clerk. No election.

Received a message from the Senate, transmitting the Governor's Message, and proposing to print ten copies for each member. The proposition to print was concurred in.

The Clerk proceeded to the reading of the Message, but before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The credentials of Messrs. B. F. Williams, of Greene, and F. D Simmons, of Jones, were presented, and the usual oaths administered.

On motion of Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, a resolution was passed through all its readings, to pay Mr. Lovell his mileage and for two days services as doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot forthwith for an Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, moved to assign the usual room in the Capitol for the use of the doorkeepers.

The Senate having agreed to the proposition of the House to ballot for Engrossing Clerk, Mr. Thomas, of Franklin, Mr. Bryan, of Cumberland, and Mr. Graham, of Rowan, were put in nomination, and the House proceeded to vote, under the superintendance of Messrs. Wilson and A. H. Caldwell.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on rules, presented a report adopting for the government of the House the rules of last session without any alteration. The report was read, and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committe to superintend the election of engrossing clerk, reported the whole number of votes cast to be 160, of which Mr. Bryan had 76, Mr. Thomas 57, and Mr. Graham 27; no one having a majority, there was no election.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to ballot again for Engrossing Clerk, which was agreed to. The name of Mr. Graham was withdrawn, and, under the superintendance of Messrs. Steele and McLean, the House proceeded to vote.

Mr. Love moved that the House take a recess of half an hour for the purpose of appointing the members of the standing Committees, which was agreed to, and the House took a recess.

At the expiration of half an hour, the Speaker called the House to order, when Mr. Steele, from the Committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk reported that 161 votes had been cast, of which Mr. Bryan had received 80, Mr. Thomas 71, and Mr. Graham 10. No one was elected.

The Electoral Eistricts were then called over in order by the Clerk, and the names of the gentlemen on the Standing Committees announced as follows:

On Claims.—Messrs. Wilson, McCleese, Hackney, D. F. Caldwell, W. McNeill, Newsom, Brogden, Waugh, Dargan, Bogle, Farmer.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Hayes of Cherokee, Gordon, Stowe, McLean, Kelly, Martin, McDowell, Jones, Drake, Barnes of Edgecombe, and Winston.

On Education.—Messrs. Barnes of Northampton, Blow, Pegram, Hill of Caswell, Steele, Clanton, Sanders of Johnston, Foster of Davidson, Walton, Love and Davidson.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Sloan, McMillan, Dunlap, Douthet, Simmons, Parham, Maultsby, Thornburg, Swanner, and Bond.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Rayner, Mizell, Cotten, Montgomery, Powers, Pope, Jerkins, Leach of Davidson, Scott, Avery, and Flemming.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Siler, Foard, Rankin, Ruffin, Williams of Greene, Thornton, Boykin, Winstead, Brazier, Stubbs, and Cherry.

A message from His Excellency the Governor of the State, was then received, and read.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, moved to transmit the message to the Senate, with a proposition to print 10 copies for the use of each member, which was adopted.

Mr. Person of Moore, moved that a Committee of three be appointed to consider if any and what improvements should be made in the House, to render it more convenient and comfortable; the motion was adopted, and a Committee for that purpose appointed.

Mr. Person of Northampton, appeared in his seat, presented his credentials, and was duly sworn.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a joint select Committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, to preprepare joint Rules for the two Houses; which proposition was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to vote again for Engrossing Clerk, Messrs. Bryan, Thomas and Burton being in nomination.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the House adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, November 21, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. William B. Shepard rose and said it was his melancholy duty to announce to the Senate the decease of RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, late Governor of North Carolina. The deceased expired at his residence in Craven County, on Sunday last at 8 o'clock in the morning. Gov. Spaight, said Mr. Shepard, has occupied a large space in the history of North Carolina. He was a member of Assembly from his majority until his election to Congress, whence, after four year's service, he was called to fill the Chair of Chief Magistrate of the State. He was the last male descendant who bore the name of a family known in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and independent history of the State. I knew the deceased, Mr. Speaker, and I can safely say I never knew a man of more incorruptible integrity. Without those brilliant talents calculated to excite popular applause, he possessed a sound discriminating mind, and one peculiarly adapted to severe and strict science. As a youth, at College, he possessed an intuitive skill in solving the most difficult problems in mathematics, frequently to the astonishment of his teacher. Unfortunately for the cause of science, he sought the field of politics. As a testimony of our respect for his memory I offer you the following Resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Commons, That the members of the Legislature have heard with deep sensibility of the death of RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, one of the Governors of the State of North Carolina, and the last under her old Constitution,

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for one who has filled the high position of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, we will now adjourn.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, be forwarded to the family of the late Gov. Spaight, as a testimony of our sympathy in their affliction.

The Resolutions were unanimosly adopted; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, introduced the following series of resolutions, referring to committees certain portions of the Governor's Message:

Resolved, That so much of the Message of His Excellency, the Governor, as relates to the question of negro slavery, and to other matters of federal legislation, be referred to a select committee to be styled a committee on Federal Relations.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the amendment of the Constitution, and to the installation of the Governor, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the re-organization of public offices, be refered to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to finance and State debts, and to the State's claim on the United States, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to Common Schools, and the distribution of the School Fund, to the Geological and Mineralogical survey, and to Historical documents, be referred to the committee on Education.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to Internal Improvements, to the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, to the Western turnpike, to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and to Nags Head, be referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the Revised Statutes, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the Washington Monument, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the communications of the Secretary of State of the United States, and from the State of Florida, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that the communications from the central authority of the royal commissioners, and from the State of Vermont, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture; that the communication from the American Association for the advancement of science, and from A. Vattemare, agent &c., &c., he referred to the Committee on Education; and the communications from the Governors of South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, &c. be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Rayner objected to the first resolution, and thought another direction ought to be given to the subject. A Joint Committee of both Houses ought to be raised to consider that portion of the Message. All the questions growing out of slavery did not immediately concern federal relations. These questions did not partake of a party character, and he was willing to consider them independent of any party relations or party ties. He would suggest a Joint Committee of six on the part of the House, and four on the part of the Senate, and hoped the gentleman from Wake would accept it as an amendment.

Mr. Saunders was willing to accept any modifications that might be suggested. This was a question above party—it was one in the consideration of which he should know no party. He accepted of the amendment of the gentleman from Hertford, and modified his resolution so as to propose to send a message to the Senate appointing a Joint Committee on this subject.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, thought the House branch of this Committee should consist of ten members—one from each Congressional District, and from the State at large. It would seem a fair hearing for every section of the State.

Mr. Saunders then withdrew the first resolution of the series, and the remainder were adopted.

Mr. Saunders moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to appoint a Joint Select Committee to consider the subject of Slavery. Some conversation ensued between Messrs. Saunders, Leach, of Davidson, and Flemming, concerning the number of which the Committee should be composed. It was finally adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to create a joint select Committee consisting of eleven on the part of this House, and six on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referred so much of the message of his Excellency, the Governor, as relates to the question of negro slavery; and that they be authorized to report by resolution or otherwise.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the decease of the Hon. RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, and transmitting Resolutions in relation to his death.

Mr. Stevenson said: I rise, Mr. Speaker, to move that we concur in the Resolutions from the Senate just read. This tribute of repect due to a distinguished citizen of the State, we all desire to pay. Richard Dobbs Spaight was the last Governor of the State elected under the provision of the old Constitution. His father and grandfather occupied, and adorned the Executive chair. During the Revolution his family were distinguished for their active patriotism; and from that time to the present, they have participated in the public councils. I shall not attempt, sir, to eulogize him, whose memory we live to honor. I leave the performance of that duty to one, who was his fellow-laborer in the public service.

Governor Spaight was a native of the County I have in part the honor to represent. Among my constituents he spent a long life, respected for his honesty, and consistency. They delighted to honor him while living, and will remember his virtues now that he is dead.

MR. SAUNDERS, of Wake, said: I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of seconding the motion made by my friend, from Craven, to concur in the Resolutions of the Senate, and in doing so, I beg the indulgence of the House, while I express my own feelings in regard to the individual, whose death has just been announced. RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT commenced his political life as a member of this House, as a Representative from the town of Newbern, in the year 1819. I then made his acquaintance, and remained his personal and political friend during his continuance in the public service. He was after this transferred to the other branch of the Legislature, and in 1823 was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. After this, he was elected by the Legislature, Governor of the State. In these high and important trusts, it was my fortune to have known him, and to have known him intimately.

Gov. Spaight was not a brilliant man, but one of sound judgment, and of practical good sense. He was a Republican in principle, and belonged to that class of politicians, who were for adhering most strictly to the letter of the Constitution. His father had been a member of the Convention from North Carolina, by which the Constitution was framed; and I doubt if any man has been more faithful and honest in its support than the son whose death we are now called on to lament.

Gov. Spaight was ardently attached to his native State, and no one could have been more anxious to discharge his public duties, in a way to promote the public good, and to advance the public interests. He has lived the life of a faithful public servant, and leaves behind the name of an *honest man*. I regret, Mr. Speaker, from the suddenness of the intelligence that I have not been able to say something more worthy of the occasion; less I could not have said in respect to the memory of one whom I valued, and claimed as a personal friend.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

They have a curious law in Massachusetts, in regard to the election of Governor and U. S. Senator. In case of no candidate for Governor receiving a majority of the popular vote, the House of Representatives will select from among the *four* highest candidates voted for by the people, *two* men, one of whom will be selected by the Senate, to which body their names are sent from the House. The four candidates voted for by the people were Boutwell, (Democrat) Briggs, (Whigs) Phillips, (Abolitionist) and Cogswell of Bedford, who was the "Women's candidate" and received some *thirty* votes.

The Boston Times says, that Cogswell is just as eligible a candidate as either of the other persons named, though it admits that his chances of an election are slightly inferior to those of the Democratic and Whig candidates. He "valiantly hoisted the petticoat some time since, and as that is a banner under which men of all parties are ever ready to form coalitions, we should not be displeased to see him elected—if we can't get Mr. Boutwell."

As the House will be anti-Whig, the Boston Times thinks that the candidates sent to the Senate will be either Boutwell and Briggs, or Boutwell and Phillips.

A similar rule exists in regard to the election of U. S. Senator. He has to be chosen first by one House and then confirmed by the other. It is probable that —under the circumstances, no one can be elected. If Caleb Cushing cannot be chosen, we should be pleased to see no election—for the South cannot but lose by the success of Winthrop or any other man spoken of for the place. *Rich. Enq.*

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850.

STANDARD FOR THE SESSION.

The Standard will be furnished during the session of the Legislature on the following terms, per copy:

Semi-Weekly,	75 cents.
Weekly,	50 "

Members of the Legislature, who may subscribe for copies, can have them packed up and sent off from the office with our regular Mails.

DEATH OF GOV. SPAIGHT.

We record, with profound regret, the death of the Hon. RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, of Craven County, in this State. He expired at his residence, at Clermont, near Newbern, on Sunday morning last, at 8 o'clock, in the 54th year of his age.

Gov. Spaight had frequently represented his native County, Craven, in both branches of the Legislature; and he had served, with much credit to himself and his constituents, in the Congress of the United States. He was the last Governor of this State under the old Constitution.

After his retirement from public life, at the expiration of his term as Governor in 1836, he turned his attention to the pursuits of Agriculture, mingling with them a love for Literature, and cultivating a still more extensive acquaintance with the history of the past. He possessed a remarkably tenacious memory, so that what he read became a portion of his own mind; and added to this were powers of discrimination and habits of judgment seldom surpassed. Quiet and unostentatious, his accomplishments as a scholar and his sterling qualities as a private citizen, were known to but few; but among those who shared his confidence and friendship, he was held deservedly in the highest respect and esteem. In his public capacity—while serving his constituents, whether in the Legislature, in Congress, or in the Gubernatorial Chair—he was uniformly actuated and guided by a stern sense of right; and on no occasion did he disappoint the just expectations of those who had confided trusts or power to his hands. Gov. Spaight was a Republican of the old school, and was true, always and from the first, to the great principles on which our free institutions have been founded. He had the fullest confidence in the people and in popular forms; and he was willing, therefore, on all occasions, to defer to their decisions and their judgment. But he had no respect for the demagogue, or his arts. What he thought on public matters, he fearlessly said; and what he determined on as right in principle, he did, without regard to temporary excitement or to consequences generally. He thus showed himself an enlightened and sagacious friend of the people, and a faithful advocate of their real interests.

Gov. Spaight's father was one of North Carolina's most honored and popular Governors; and the mantle of the father fell upon the son. We need not say how well it has been worn, for the character of the son, as well as that of the father, is now a portion of the State's history.

In his private relations Gov. Spaight was hospitable and generous, and devoted to his friends.

The death of such a man creates not only a feeling of profound regret in the circle in which he moved, but it is a loss to the State generally. May the sod rest lightly on his mortal remains, and his memory be as green hereafter as it is now precious to his sorrowing friends!

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

Our Telegraphic despatch, in relation to the adjournment of this body, and its action, published in our last, appears not to have been well-founded, if we are to credit the following to the Southern Press from Gov. McDonald:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18, 1850.

"The Convention adjourned to-day, after adopting a preamble—the same as offered by Governor Clay, of Alabama, and resolutions framed from those of Mississippi. They affirm the right of secession, denounce the acts of Congress as unjust, and recommend the general congress of the southern States to maintain the rights of the South, and if possible to preserve the Union. No time for reassembling designated. "CHALLES J. McDONALD."

The Washington Union of Wednesday last says it has "no doubt that this is the true *denouement* of the proceedings of the Convention. It comes from Gov. McDonald, the President of the Convention, and a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and one of the highest character in Georgia."

The first report, our readers will remember, was to the effect that the whole Slavery question was to go back to Congress, and confidence was expressed that that body would restore and secure Southern rights.

MASSACHUSETT'S ELECTION.

The returns for Governor in the whole State are given in the Boston papers. They sum up as follows, compared with the vote of last year:

	This year.	Last year.
Briggs, Whig,	55,351	53,718
Boutwell, Democrat,	36,245	30,730
Phillips, Abolitionist,	27,811	24,364
Scattering,	500	201
	119,707	109,013

Only three members of Congress elected—Messrs. Appleton and Fowler, Whigs, and Horace Mann, Abolitionist. In seven districts there is no choice.

In the State Senate there are twenty-two Coalition members and ten Whigs. Eight districts have failed to make a choice. In the House of Representaves: Whigs 170, Democrats 71, Coalition 55, Free-soil 56; and no choice 66.

FIRE! Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers on Thursday morning last, about three o'clock, by the cry of fire. Mr. Walker's Bakery, some fifty yards west of Fayetteville Street, had taken fire; and notwithstanding the exertions of the citizens, it was entirely consumed. The adjoining buildings were saved with some difficulty. It was extremely fortunate that it was raining at the time; otherwise, a number of buildings in the vicinity must have been consumed. If such a fire had occurred during the dry weather, a week or so since, it might have swept a large portion of the square, and, perhaps, buildings beyond the square.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The report that Mr. Richardson (Dem.) was defeated in the fifth district of Illinois was erroneous. Richard Yates, from the seventh district, now represented by Mr. Harris, will be the only representative of the Whigs of Illinois in the next Congress. The members elect are as follows: William H. Bissell, Willis Allen, Orlando B. Ficklin, Richard S. Malony, William A. Richardson, Thomas Campbell, and Richard Yates.

We commence to-day the publication of Gov. Manly's Message, and shall conclude it on Wednesday next. The entire document will be in our Wednesday's Weekly.

We have no space at present for comment; but we may take it up and consider some of its more prominent points hereafter.

THE CRY OF "PROSCRIPTION."

The Register appears to be deeply concerned in relation to the course adopted by the Democrats in organizing the two Houses. That paper is almost melancholy over the failure of Messrs. Steele and Rayner to retain Mr. Dodge as Assistant Clerk of the Commons, by coupling his name with that of Mr. Busbee; and it threatens the Democrats with the indignation of the people generally. The Democrats are always willing to meet the responsibility of their own acts. They are careful first to *do right*, as in this case, and then they fear nothing.

This effort to retain Mr. Dodge, by Resolution, and under a pretense of Whig "magnanimity" at the last session, was promptly met and as handsomely foiled; and the effort was made and defeated in just such a way as to leave the Whig leaders no advantage from it whatever, as a party manœuvre. But hear what the Register says of Monday's proceedings;

"We must say, what we truly believe, that the proceedings of yesterday's Legislative action, followed up, as they doubtless will be, by other instances of reckless proscription, will raise such a storm of virtuous indignation throughout the State, that those who have lashed the elements into fury will be glad enough to escape its pitiless peltings. With no high opinion, certainly, of the principles that influence the Loco Foco party, we must confess that we did not think that they would so entirely forget what was due to the State at large, as to eject from office, vigilant, competent, and faithful Officers, *for no other reason*, under the canopy of Heaven, than because on all points they cannot think alike!

When men, dressed in a little brief authority, prostitute their powers to purposes of injustice and cruelty, OPPOSITION is a positive DUTY. We call on the Press of the State, then, to speak out fearlessly."

So much for the Register of 1850; now let us see what it said on this very subject in 1846. On the *first* day of the session of 1846-'47, the Whigs elected Col. Joyner Speaker of the Senate—Mr. Stanly Speaker of the House—Messrs. Miller and Husted Clerks of the Senate—Messrs. Manly and Dodge Clerks of the Commons; and all the Doorkeepers were Whigs, with the exception of Mr. McGowan, who was elected by the vote of Mr. Francis, and the vote, by mistake, of the Senator from Granville. On Tuesday, the *second* day of the session, after all this work had been done, the Register approved and endorsed it as follows. We quote from that paper of November 17, 1846:

"The Whigs of both branches of our Legislature, have thus shown, that they know the wishes of their constituents, and are determined to carry them out. Indeed, they would be recreant to every principle of honor and good faith, if, with such a majority as they have in North Carolina, they did not secure a Whig organization of the Legislature *throughout*; and when we say this, we include all the Officers and appointments within the gift of the Legislature. It is only by preserving the *unity* of the party, that we can hope to sustain ourselves *as a party*. And, surely, when the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, have asked to be admitted into our ranks, old North Carolina, the foremost of the original panel, will show no signs of backing out. We hope that every man, who professes to be a Whig, will show himself, *every inch a Whig*, and disregarding all personal considerations and private impulses, go for his party on every party question. In this way, and this way only, can we hope to succeed."

What can the Register say now? Is it not apparent that the Democrats—"with such a majority as they have in North Carolina"—would have been "recreant to every principle of honor and good faith" if they had not "secured a" Democratic "organization throughout"!

The difference between the Whigs then and the Democrats now, as to an "organization *throughout*," is about as follows: The Whigs gave us a Doorkeeper by mistake, and then made a merit of it; we gave them a Doorkeeper, as an act of courtesy and common fairness, and elected him by our own votes. They blundered into justice in this respect, and then exulted over it; we did what was right deliberately and of our own accord. That is the difference.

If the Register has any regard whatever for consistency or honesty, it ought to be silent hereafter on the subject of "proscription." The above extract stares it in the face, and will not "out" at its "bidding." It is *there*. The Whig leaders have not only "proscribed" their opponents for opinion's sake, *but they have done so in open violation of the most solemn pledges to the contrary*. This has been their course in this State for fifteen years. They have uniformly "prostituted their powers" to party purposes; and so far as the distribution of offices is concerned, they have known no passport to place or distinction but fidelity to Whigism. Is not this so? Will any man, who has any regard for his veracity, question or deny it?

We now tell the Register, once for all, that its lamentations and its threats will be of no avail. The Democrats came into power with the distinct understanding that Whig incumbents were to go out. The people have willed this result, and they look to see it accomplished. They *demand* it. Such a course is due to the Governor elect, as well as to the interests and welfare of the State; and it is in strict accordance with the well known policy of the Republican party on this subject. It will be adopted. The Government of the State has passed from the Federal to the Republican party; and it is but just and proper that the latter should have agents of its own choosing to carry out its principles.

Col. Benton has recently made a long Speech in St. Louis, defining his position, as the New York Express says, "upon himself mainly, upon the Compromise generally, and upon the Union extensively." There is said to be nothing new in the Speech. It is but a repetition of Benton and his peculiar whims and notions. The New York Post (Freesoil) is of course delighted with it, and wants to make a President out of Col. Benton.

The people of Connecticut have recently voted upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of that State—the first providing for the election of Probate Judges by the people, and the second providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. On the first question there were 11,974 yeas, and 1,259 nays; on the second 11,872 yeas, and 1,205 nays.

The Editor of the Paris *Siecle* has been convicted for a libel on President Bonaparte, and condemned to three months imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for saying that the *vegetables* from the gardens of St. Cloud were supplied to the use of the Elysee, without being paid for! The subject is decidedly *green*.

We learn that Judge Douglas, of Illinois, is at present on a visit to Rockingham in this State, to join his family. His bold and patriotic efforts in Chicago, recently, in favor of a just execution of the fugitive-slave law, deserve the warmest commendations.

The Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville, and the Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, are at present on a visit to this City.

Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, is said to be *certainly* elected by 247 majority.

A new daily paper, "The Constitution," is to be started at Washington City shortly by Robert Farnham & Co.

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

BOSTON, Nov. 15th, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: The reception meeting of George Thompson at Faneuil Hall, by the pseudo-philanthropists, has just come off; and though it proved to be a most disgraceful and disorderly affair, yet its termination is thought to be exceedingly happy, for its whole design was completely frustrated.

The crowd which had collected at the Hall by twenty minutes to seven was immense; the galleries being filled by persons of every color of both sexes, and the lower floor by a solid mass of men. A short while after this there was great a stir among the "Standers," or those on the lower floor, and then cheering, clapping and hissing followed. This was the entrance of the "Lions;" and after they had taken seats upon the stage, Edmund Quincy called the meeting to order. As soon as this was done Wm. L. Garrison was introduced to the audience, who read a short biographical sketch of the illustrious character who was presently to address them. He, of course, spoke in glowing terms of his (Thompson's) high position, of his benevolent exertions in behalf of the negro's freedom, of his sympathy for the down trodden and oppressed of humanity, of his glorious career in Europe and the praiseworthy things he had there accomplished, of his christian-like mission in coming to this country, of his *clandestine escape* from Boston in 1835, "but," said he, "that is one of the blackest stains upon the history of our enlightened city and, we are determined to-night to wipe it off; for the Boston of 1850 is not the Boston of 1835; nor *is Massachusetts* now, what she then was." About this time continued cries of "louder," "louder" by those who did not wish to hear, and other kinds of disturbance, prevented the writer from hearing anything else.

Wendell Phillips next arose, amidst shouts, groans and hisses that were really frightful. He commenced,—"three cheers to Clay," "three cheers to Webster," the same to "Winthrop," to "Briggs" and to the "Union" all met with a hearty response. The crowd below, now swayed to and fro like a troubled sea, and several times its centre moved towards the platform with a force that seemed irresistible and which threatened to destroy everything in its course; but a very heavy police stayed their progress each time. Phillips kept his position begging them to let him speak; but shouts and yells which might startle the dead, and cheers for different men increased, so that he had finally to retire after an unsuccessful effort of fifteen or twenty minutes. Thompson then mounted the rostrum and met with tremendous cheering, but this had no sooner died away, than when groans like thunder and shouts which seemed to shake the very building, followed. Cheers were again given for the men that have been mentioned, and also "cheers to Jenny Lind," to the "Constitution" and to "ourselves." Edmund Quincy then came forward and said if they did not keep quiet the Marshall would have them ousted, but his words met with three "full rounds" of groans and then three more followed for old England. A large party in the centre then whistled "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," while others amused themselves by knocking off each other's hats, and forming small rings for negro dances; which of couse could be kept up only for a minute or two. The *gentleman* finding there was "no use of knocking," had to "give it up." Channing, Theodore Parker and others came forward, but they met with the same treatment. Elizur Wright next appeared shaking a document (Thompson's speech) in his hand, which he said if it could not be heard, should be published. Then there were cries for Fred Douglas, who appeared; "three cheers for Douglas" and immediately after, "three cheers for the Devil." But he met with the same fate as did his illustrious predecessors. About this time a shrill though loud voice was heard from one side of the gallery, when cheers followed for Abby Folsom, three more for woman's rights, and the same for the "Hen Convention." Abby compared them to so many wild beasts, and said "it was a shame that there in Fanueil Hall, in Boston, in this land of liberty, a woman's voice could not be heard because of the shouts of a mob," and finished by asking them if they would hear Mr. Thompon; but "No" came from the centre in tones of thunder. Soon after this, amid deafening shouts and startling yells, the room was darkened; and when it was again lighted it was discovered that the President and speakers had left them in "all their glory." And thus ended the welcome of the Abolitionists to John Bull. *Most enthusiastic*, was it not. Your's &c.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The official returns of the vote for Governor have been received from all the counties in the State. The vote for the other State officers is complete, with the exception of that from St. Lawrence county, from which we have only the return of the majority for Governor. Estimating it at 1,500 for Benton and Angel, and 1,421 for Church and Mather, the *majorities* in the several counties are as follows:

Whig.		Dem.	
Governor Hunt,	16,814	Seymour,	16,567
Lieut. Gov., Cornell,	17,707	Church,	24,932
Canal Com., Blakely,	15,352	Mather,	16,330
Clerk Appeals, Smith,	17,891	Benton,	24,370
Prison Inspec., Baker,	15,241	Angel,	24,822

Hunt's majority, 247; Church's, 7,225; Mather's 978; Benton's, 6,478; Angel's, 9,581.

This is the closest election for Governor, the number of votes cast being considered, that has taken place in the State of New York since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In one instance, however, a Governor has been chosen by a smaller majority. In 1792 George Clinton was elected to that office by 108 majority over John Jay. The whole vote of the State was then only 16,772. This year it will be about 235,000 *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

NEW YORK, November 19.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, being on his return to the seat of Government, had a grand reception in New York to-day. In answering the speech of welcome, delivered by Hiram Ketchum, Mr. Webster said that he approved the sentiments of the Union meeting lately held at Castle Garden, and declared himself always ready to carry them out. He spoke of the proposes for which the Union was created. The main one was to protect trade and commerce. When these were endangered he believed it time to rally for its protection. The Union could not be in danger when the spirit of the People was awakened for its defence. Conventions North and South could do no harm. The objects for which Government was formed were of greater importance now than ever before, and the people will not abandon them. We shall continue to live together in union as long as we cherish interests that make us one people. Mr. Webster was sublimely eloquent, and was loudly cheered.

WORCESTER, Mass. Nov. 18.

THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST. It was announced that Thompson, the English Abolitionist, would lecture here on Saturday next, but since his cool treatment at Boston, he has abandoned his purpose of holding forth, for the present at least, and perhaps for the future in this country.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.

INDIANA CONVENTION. Test votes by the Indiana Constitutional Convention, indicate the insertion of a clause prohibiting the emigration of negroes, or purchasing property in the State, by a large majority.

MARRIED,

In Wake Forest, at the residence of Wm. B. Dunn, Esq., on the evening of Thursday the 14th inst., by Prof. Wm. T. Brooks, Mr. Ransom S. Harris to Miss Amanda E. Dunn, all of Wake.

On the 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Nathaniel H. Macon, to Miss Lucie Ann Thomas, all of Franklin County.

In Roberson County, on the 7th instant, by Joseph Kinlaw, Esq., Mr. Samuel Taylor and Miss Easter Smith.

In Columbus County, on the 23rd ult., by John Gore Esq., Mr. Alex. Carmichael of Marion District, S. C., to Miss Mahalah H. Gore, daughter of Col. John Gore, of Columbus.

DIED,

At his residence, in Hertford County, on the 11th of Nov. 1850, John Vann, Esq., aged 84.

In the death of this worthy citizen, society has lost a useful member. In all the relations of life he was distinguished for his integrity and decision of character. As a husband he was kind and affectionate, as a citizen patriotic, and as a Christian humble and sincere. He was highly respected by his fellow citizens, and honored by their confidence. He was at various times a member of the Senate and the House of Commons, and was always firm and devoted in his attachments to the State.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

NEW YORK, November 22d, 1850.

The Crescent City, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco. She brings $3,500,000 in gold dust. Flour, provisions, and tobacco were advancing in price, and business was brisk.

The admission of California as a State has caused great rejoicing. The Cholera was at the mines; and there was terrible distress, sickness and starvation among the overland emigrants.

The United States ship Yorktown has been lost in the Mediterranean.

New York Markets awaiting the arrival of the Niagara, now hourly expected.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE MOUNTAIN BANNER.

THE Subscriber having become sole Editor and Proprietor of the Mountain Banner, will continue its publication in the village of Rutherfordton, N. C.

The Editor is a Democrat, but owes no allegiance to any party further than its measures are calculated to promote the good of the country: and truth, justice, and fair dealing will be the three cardinal principles by which he will be guided in his editorial course. The honest masses of the people, no matter how they may differ with him in opinion, will ever command his respect; and reason and argument shall be the only weapons with which they are assailed by him. Abusive tirades and opprobrious epithets are as foreign to his disposition as they are useless and unbecoming; and nothing of the kind will be indulged in towards political opponents; and while he zealously advocates the principles which he thinks conducive to the welfare of the country, he will do so with due respect to those who differ with him in opinion, making it his constant endeavor to maintain a high and respectful tone.

Free Suffrage, and other salutary reforms will be urged with all the ability of the Editor; and all judicious schemes of Internal Improvements will find in him a zealous advocate.

On the Slavery question, the Banner will be true to the South, contending for equal rights and a strict construction of the Constitution.

But the BANNER will not be wholly devoted to politics. Agriculture, News, scientific Discoveries and Improvements, useful Receipts, and whatever will conduce to the amusement and instruction of the public, will receive due attention. Tales, Poems, Essays, Sketches, &c. will make up a choice variety in which every one may find something to please and instruct. Care will also be taken to collect the incidents that may transpire throughout the country. This is a feature too much neglected by the country Press in general, and one that cannot fail to prove highly interesting.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that his paper is *permanently established*, that he is dependent upon his own exertions and a generous public for a support, and will faithfully and diligently endeavor to deserve public favor; and as soon as his means will allow, he will enlarge and otherwise improve his paper.

It is a lamentable fact that the North Carolina Press is suffered to languish, while our people pay thousands of dollars for *Northern papers*, edited by men who abuse our institutions and are constantly endeavoring to destroy the tenure by which we hold our property! This ought to be remedied; and with a little reflection, doubtless will be.

The Editor appeals to his friends, and to those interested in the success of his paper, to aid in increasing his subscription list, pledging himself that all such favors will be met by increased exertions on his part to merit them.

TERMS.

$2,00 per annum, in advance, or if paid within three months; $2.50 if paid within six months; and $3,00 if not paid within six months. To Clubs, Seven copies will be sent for $12; Ten copies for $17; and Fifteen copies for $25. The money for clubs must always be paid in advance. *These terms will not be departed from.*

Address FRANK. I. WILSON.

Rutherfordton, N. C. Nov. 1st. 842—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

BOOT and SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union*, and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

STOLEN.

STOLEN on the 13th November, a gold lever watch, with a gold guard chain attached. My name is written in full within the watch, and the initials J. A. W. are cut on the back.

Whoever brings this watch to me, or will give me any information concerning it, shall be amply rewarded.

JAMES A. WASHINGTON.

Chapel Hill, November 14th, 1850. 7—3t.

Public Meeting in Granville.

THE Citizens of Granville County, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Oxford, of Tuesday of December Court, where they may expect to hear addresses from several distinguished sons of Carolina, on the questions of the day.

MANY CITIZENS.

Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

Register, Times, and Star please copy.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 20th instant, a negro girl named *Mima*. She says she belongs to William Smith, of Johnston County. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1850. 7—tf.

Job Printing,

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer for the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohleys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
For Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup. Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

For the Toilet.

12 Doz. Farina Cologne, Genuine,
24 do American do Assorted,
6 do Lubin's and Bazine's Extract, of every variety —some new kinds, Jenny Lind, &c.,
24 doz. assorted Preparations for the Hair,
Aromatic Vinegar, Depilatory Powder, Lip Salve, Pomade Divine, Eau Lustrale, Bay Rum, Queen o Flower and Rose Oil, Pearl Powder, Circassion Balls Powder Puffs, just received at

PESCUD'S
Drug Store.

Raleigh, September 30th, 1850. 835—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Fine Over Coats.

68, OF THE BEST QUALITY of Blue Black, Brown and Drab Cloths. The prettiest style ever offered in this market.

. L. HARDING & Co.

October 12th, 1850. 838—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
DURING the MONTH of OCTOBER, At the
CITADEL OF PRIZES.
$860,000

Sold and paid by those Prize Kings of America,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The long-continued and unbounded success of their House in selling the Grand Capitals, is a matter of astonishment to all our cotemporaries. No wonder, then, that we stand at the head in the estimation of the public. Some charge it to Necromancy—some to one thing, and some to another, but the grand secret is that we attend most rigidly and faithfully to the interests of our Patrons, believing and feeling that the two are blended, and one!

This has been our beacon from the time we started to become dispensers of Prizes, hence the rapid growth of our business, and the great success that has attended the investments of the tens of thousands who have "risked a little to gain much." To try us, is to know us, to know us, is a Fortune.

A $5 or $10 invested in any one of the following Brilliant Schemes, through us, cannot well fail to realize thousands in return. Who will fail to make so trifling an investment?

☞ Remember Pyfer & Co's business and success in selling Prizes is such, that $10 invested with them is safer and surer to realize a handsome Prize, than $100 would be with any other Broker!!

Grand Lotteries for November, 1850.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	66 Nos	10 drawn	$5	$16 00
2	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
4	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	40 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
8	20,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
9	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
16	50,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
19	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
20	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
23	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
26	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
30	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.
FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.
J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

$40,000.
20,000. 15,000.
50 Prizes of 1,000
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 133 for 1850.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 30th, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

1	Prize of - - - - -	$40,000
1	do. - - - - - -	20,000
1	do. - - - - - -	15,000
1	do. - - - - - -	8,000
1	do. - - - - - -	5,000
1	do. - - - - - -	3,842
50	Prizes of - - - - -	1,000
50	do. - - - - - -	500

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—

Certificates of Packages	of 26	Whole Tickets		130 00
Do.	do. of 26	Half	do.	65 00
Do	do. of 26	Quarter	do.	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY, & Co., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NOTICE.

To the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812, or of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows and Children:

BY a recent Act of Congress the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the last War with Great Britain, or their Widows or minor heirs; also the surviving Officers and Soldiers of any of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows or minor heirs, and also the Commissioned Officers who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Bounty Lands in quantity from 40 to 160 acres, upon making satisfactory proof of the services rendered.

The undersigned tenders his professional services to those interested, and if he receives a sufficient number of applications he will go to Washington city as soon as the claims are prepared for action there. Where the Certificates of Discharge are in existence there will be less trouble in making out the necessary proofs.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1850. 837—1m.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufacture to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Toenot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-houes necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,

P. A. ATKINSON.

Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

CITY OF RALEIGH.
A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THERE will be sold on the 2nd Monday in December next, at the Court House in Whiteville, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1848 and 1849:

10,000 Acres, the property of John H. White, it being a part of the Big Swamp, lying on both sides of the White Marsh, and on the east side of N L. Williamson and D. F. Williamson's Survey. $28 25.

1,600 Acres, the property of David Lewis, not given in—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $37 38½.

200 Acres, the property of S. N. Richardson, not given in for 1849—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $3 57.

200 Acres, the property of Jacob Strickland, lying on Long Branch, 67 cts.

90 Acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Bull Skin Bay, the property of the heirs of John Goodwin, deceased, $1,95.

21 Acres, property of Needham Merritt, on the South side of Sole's Swamp, 30 cts,

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, *Shff.*

Sept. 1850. (Pr. Adv. $6.) 835—td.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for its Taxes the Lands belonging to Robert M. Brickell, Harris Norfleet's heirs, Abram Ricks and M. Fort, Ballard's heirs, William S. Futrell, Jesse Nelson, Exum Nelson's heirs, before the Court House door, in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in December, 1850.

Acres	Owners	Location	Tax
150	Harris Norfleet,	Roanoke River,	$8,32
172	Robert M. Brickell,	"	1,92
11	"	"	32
300	Ballard's heirs,	Poticasi Creek,	8,32
60	William Futrell,	"	1,00
92	Jesse Nelson,		1,52
60	Exum Nelson,		1,32
200	Abram Rix and M. Fort,		6,72

H. SPIVEY, *Shff.*

Sept. 2, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $3) 835—td.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh. Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American Book of Church Music, by Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb. Also, The Home Altar,—an appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use, by the Rev. Charles F. Deems. H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in Store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct. 9, 1850. 836—

North Carolina Specialty,
TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,
And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly!
The Largest Assortment of Goods
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.
Sign of the R R R R.
Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* overselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh. Nov 9. 842—

READY MADE CLOTHING.
SEE! SEE! SEE!
Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20 Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

New Medical Works.

MOHR Redwood and Proctor's Practical Pharmacy, illustrated by 500 Engravings. Principal Diseases of the Valley of North America, by David Drake, M. D. Bucchan's Family Physician. Cod Liver Oil, by S. J. DeJongh, M. D. Copeland on Palsy and Apoplexy. West on Diseases of Children. Day on Diseases of Old Age. Griffeth's Universal Formulary.

This day Received by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 50. Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

November 9. 842—

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS will find employment by immediate application to Oliver and Proctor. None but steady men and first-rate workmen need apply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

Medicine Gasses

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca,
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.
All Aboard! Bound to
Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,
The Southern Home Manufactory,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22. 1850. 838—t20Nov.

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK, &C.

HAVING qualified at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd. I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, on the 16th day of December next,

Fifteen Likely Negroes,

Among whom are several good cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

Also, several horses, one large mule, the entire stock of hogs, one yoke of large oxen, likely cows and calves, twenty-five head of sheep, crop of corn, wheat, oats, fodder, &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said deceased resided.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

MARY WHITAKER, *Exr'x.*

November 14th, 1850. 843—3tw.

Public Sale, and Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of December next, I shall sell by Public Vendue, on a credit of Six months, at the late residence of Joel Harris in the County of Franklin, 350 bbls. of corn, 47 stacks of Fodder; 25,000 lbs of Cotton in the seed; a quantity of Shucks and Peas; 16 bbls. New Brandy; the stock of Hogs; Two yokes Oxen; 1 Ox-cart; a large quantity of Tools of various kinds; 1 Cotton Gin; one Wheat Thrasher; two Stills complete; a quantity of cider barrels, and many other articles.

At the same time and place, I will hire for the ensuing year, Forty or Fifty Likely Negroes.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.

November 15, 1850. 5—4tw.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by appplying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850, 837—

Commissioner of Tennessee.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, of Milton, has been appointed by Governor Trousdale, of Tennessee, Commissioner of the State of North Carolina to take the Probate of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other instruments to be recorded in that State. Also to take Depositions, Affidavits, &c., to be used in the Courts of Tennessee.

October 28th, 1850. 839—

FRANCIS H. ROBERTSON,
Successor to Messrs. Spotswood & Robertson,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Window Glass, and of D. Brandreth's Garden Seeds.
Agents for Floor Oil Cloths,

Genuine Imported Havana, Regalia and Principe Segars.

Orders executed with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

S. E. Corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore St.

PETERSBURG, Va.

February 1, 1850. 796—4m,

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1850.
Fresh Arrivals from the Latest Importations:
THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons—to the members of the Legislature—and to strangers visiting the City, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches at his old stand, where he shall be happy to see them and sell them great bargains. The subscriber had deemed it unnecessary recently to advertise his business, as he was so well known throughout the State; but for fear his old friends and customers might be under the impression that he was carried away by the great "tornado" which passed Northwards a few days ago, he has thought it best to inform them that he is still in business and hopes they will give him a call. He would say to his old friends and customers that the liberal patronage he has received since he has been here, has cemented him still more closely to the good old State of North Carolina; and he trusts that their patronage will continue to be bestowed on one who feels he kindly appreciates it; and for his part there shall be nothing lacking to give entire satisfaction. He might say more, but it is sufficient for him to say that he has the feelings of a North Carolinian. He is permanently located here—his interests are here—and here he expects to live and die.

The Subscriber is a friend and well-wisher to all mechanical business in the "Old North State." He thinks it the duty of our people to encourage our own hard-working mechanics, and keep them with us, and not drive them from our borders by encouraging manufacturers at a distance from us. We may wish for good times and State improvements, but we will never see them until we come to depend on our own mechanics, on home manufactures and home industry. When we come to do this then will we see our Cities and Towns flourishing; and our means will not be sent off to the "great City" of New York or Boston for articles that can be made in this State as well as at either of these places, and on as good terms.

The Subscriber has on hand a beautiful assortment of GOODS, selected by himself in person in the Northern Markets, of the latest and most approved styles and patterns. His Goods were purchased this Fall, and are entirely new. They were bought on as good terms as those of any House in this City; and he flatters himself that he can offer as liberal if not better bargains than any other Establishment in this City or in the United States. Call and examine for yourselves. You must be your own judges, and you will find this no mere "puff." The Subscriber considers it unnecessary to say any thing about his skill in cutting or making, as his business is conducted by himself; and he will leave it to those who deal with him to judge of his capacity in this respect. His experience in business is such, and he has been so long before the public, that he will not stoop to commend his own skill and attainments. He leaves it to his friends and customers to judge of his superiority over many who presume to call themselves Tailors, or Cutters, or "Artists"—if you please. His workmen cannot be surpassed by any, North or South, and he invites the public to call and try him before purchasing elsewhere. He pledges his word for good bargains, as he is determined to sell low.

His Stock comprises every article kept in similar Establishments. There is nothing you may call for which you cannot get. Call and try the well-known Establishment, one door North of the Post Office.

The Subscriber's Stock comprises in part Super black French Cloths and Cassimeres—plain and doeskin, of all qualities and prices, and a splendid assortment of fancy Cloth, which for colors and quality cannot be surpassed. Also, a beautiful lot of plain black Satin Vestings, and a superb article of fancy French Silk and Satins for parties, with a choice variety of Fancy Cassimeres for winter wear, and a very large lot of fancy French Cassimeres, which will be disposed of on a very small advance. Also, a general assortment of fancy articles, consisting of lamb's wool, merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers—Dress Shirts, black and white kid, merino, and fancy cassimere Gloves—Half-hose, cotton and merino—black and fancy silk Cravats; all of which are offered at uncommonly low prices. Also, a beautiful lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, *made in my own House,* and which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The London and Paris Fashions regularly received.

THOS. R. FENTRESS,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or two Apprentices of good moral character. T. R. F.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1850. 5—6t.

☞ The City papers will please copy four times.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850,
Elizabeth Hyman and others, *vs.* Simmons Burnett Adm'r. and others—Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore, and Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D., 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Nov. 16, 1850. (Pr adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Oct. Term 1850.
Patsey Harrell and others *vs.* George W. Hyman, Exr. and others—Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and Wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore and Minerva, Marion, William W George W. and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for the said Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston on the second Monday of January next and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Nov. 13, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.
Nancy Ward against W. W. Ward and others—Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thos. J. Ward is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Thomas J. Ward to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

October 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

Young Ladies' Institute.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina, A YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, a Model School, of the highest grade. The success of this system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.

November 1, 1850. 2—5t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who may wish to obtain copies of the Muster Rolls of one or more Counties of the Militia detached from this State in 1812 and 1814, for the War with Great Britain, can be supplied on reasonable terms, by addressing the subscriber, post paid, at Raleigh.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

October 26, 1850. 839—4t.